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in the *Zoölogischer Anzeiger* (1882), translated in the Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society for February. This paper is on the mouth-organs of sucking insects. After describing the mode of taking food in the bees and bugs, which we refer to at another place, he deals at greater length with the Diptera. He dissents from Dimmock's and Meinert's view, that the labium of these flies is made up of the labium proper and the epipharynx, but considers the paired organs described by Meinert in *Hippobosca*, &c., as an independently formed epipharynx, to be enormous developments of the cheeks. The tactile hairs of the labella are connected with nerves, and organs of taste are situated on the labella or fleshy "tongue." He confirms the opinions of previous observers as to the pumping arrangements of the salivary glands and the sucking apparatus of the pharynx.

MARTIN AND MOALE'S HOW TO DISSECT A BIRD.¹—A handy little volume is this, the second part of Messrs. H. N. Martin and W. A. Moale's "Hand-book of Vertebrate Dissection." To begin by finding fault, almost the only fault that there is to find, and one that is doubtless caused by the low price at which the book is issued—the illustrations are too few and too rudimentary.

The pigeon is taken as a type, and has the advantage of being readily accessible to all. The work begins by giving the zoölogical characters of the division, class and sub-order. Those of the order are omitted, and the character "sternum provided with a keel," is rather that of the order Carinatae than that of its sub-order, Schizognathæ. The external characters of head, trunk, limbs, feathers and skin are first described, and the student is next directed how to prepare and examine the skeleton. This is followed by the dissection of the soft parts, the neck, pleuro-peritoneal cavity, veins and arteries, vocal, abdominal and reproductive organs, brain and cranial nerves, eye and ear. Clear and concise directions are everywhere given, enabling any student of ordinary dexterity and application not only to dissect a pigeon, but, better still, to dissect some other carinate bird, and note carefully the points of distinction between it and the pigeon.

MAYER'S MONOGRAPH OF THE CAPRELLIDÆ.²—The Caprellidæ constitute a sub-division of Amphipod Crustacea of singularly attenuated form, with less than the usual number of legs, and otherwise modified. After describing the species of the Old World, the author, apparently from want of material which it would seem our museums might have afforded, treats in a very

¹Hand-book of Vertebrate Dissection. By H. NEWELL MARTIN, D. Sc., M. D., M.A., Professor in the Johns Hopkins University, and W. A. MOALE, M.D. Part II. How to Dissect a Bird. New York, Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.

²*Fauna and Flora des Golfes von Neapel und der Angrenzender Meeres-abschnitte*, Herausgegeben von der Zoölogischen Station zu Neapel. VI Monographie; Caprelliden. Von Dr. P. MAYER, mit 10 tafeln in lithographie und 39 zincographien. Leipzig, 1882. 4to, pp. 201.